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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Raleigh, N. C. RALEIGH, N. C., February 17th, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, has language, and remind him that "a little learnbeen crowded during the entire week. On ing is a dangerous thing." Better "drink remarks which I desire to submit upon the pend Tuesday Mr. Badger, respondent's counsel, put | deeply or not at all." this question to Wm. J. Murray: "Witness for Passing from this point, I desire to say that prosecution, do you know of the existence of a I was not prepared to hear such glaring falsesecret political organization in your county hoods as are contained in the letter of Mr. known as the Ku-Klux Klan ?" Gov. Graham, Holland. It is utterly false in every respect counsel for the managers, objected; whereupon that I either maligned or abused my own race a debate upon the question of the admissibility or any other in my speech in the convention or of the testimony commenced and lasted three elsewhere. I spoke of facts in which I am missible, and the sheriff (Mr. Murray) was re- denied that "Texas is a den of thieves, robcalled. He said he saw ten men in white bers, murderers, and liars." I admitted, what shrouds, with herns on; they came to kis house is true, that there are bad men in Texas; and one night and asked for water. He was deputy claimed, if what was said of Georgia, South these men, said he did not know it was against true, that Texas was far better off than they. I of the South, found in many a happy i the law to go in disguise, (the law had been deny now that we have within our borders

passed over a year previous to this date.) When this State was admitted back into the murderers;" and in proof of this I referred to Union, it was distinctly laid down that the life, the fact that we had carried the State in the limb, and property of the humblest of the citi- last election peacefully and triumphantly, with zens should ever be protected. Now the State the sole exception of one Congressional disthis thus? White men have organized them- Southern States the Republicans were deselves into secret murdering political bodies, and they ride the country through, spreading and bloedshed. If this is abusing my own terror wherever they make their appearance; race, God help us! and by these midnight murders that they have perpetrated a Legislature, two-thirds of whose members are Ku-Klux, has been chosen over colored men have nothing to complain of," &c. the loyal blacks and poor whites of this State. Suppose it was true that I did say so? Let "Oh Shame! where is thy blush?"

The leader of the loyal people, Governor W. eral Government done all, yes all, for our race W. Holden, is to-day being tried for using his that wisdom and intelligence can, and even strong arm as Governor to protect the loyal philanthropic love could, suggest? Has the people. Slavery is being re-established in the General Government not within the short space State just as fast as legislation can do it. Can of a few years lifted four million of our race Congress stand idle and wink at all these out- from abject slavery to freedom and liberty? It rages on the poor white men and the freedmen? has not only done this, but it has given us the strange for one to think that in any pertion of tain this freedom. And not stopping this State the condition of the colored people even at these unhoped-for blessings to an enis far inferior to what it was four years ago. slaved race, it has enabled us as a people to

A strong memorial is on foot, backed up by secure and hold office on equal terms with the the live and energetic leaders of the colored white race? Is not even the Presidential chair people, to have some of their number placed open to our race as to any other? Have we "in the calendar" of the respectable and lu- not in both Houses of Congress colored reprecrative offices. The offices, both Federal and sentatives? In Heaven's name, what more public affairs." To provide that school, free State, are filled exclusively by white men. can we ask? What more is there in the hands to all, is what this bill proposes to do-to The whole machinery of internal revenue in of the General Government to be given? Yet emancipate the whole people of whatever race Not an assistant of any kind, or even a clerk, is a colored man. The colored population are perfectly justifiable in making this demand and it is nothing more than right "to let boon, that of national education. And in the

It is proposed to hold a caucus here during jure me without cause. this month and appoint a committee to draft a memorial setting forth this matter, and urge | colored people drew all their wages in whiskey, | and in charge of the memorial setting forth this matter, and urge | colored people drew all their wages in whiskey, | Mr. Stevenson says: the President to make some changes.

A leading colored man informed your correspondent last Wednesday that it was his contrary, the colored people of Texas are workopinion that many colored people were getting ing, gaining means, receiving honors, increasdiscouraged because the white men (and in ing their stock, and educating, as best they can. most cases they being of no party influence) their children, and in every way elevating our turned over to colored people. held all the good places. He thought that if race to a high standard. some changes were made in this direction, as I have deemed it due to my friends at a distutional Convention, and a return to the Re- the people or the State, save from hearsay, and publican fold in 1872.

It cannot be argued that the colored people a very finished education. But, so far as the are without suitable persons in their ranks to people of this State are concerned, where I am very fair educated and energetic business men the aforesaid letter of Mr. Holland, of Washamong their number.

ington, D. C.

RICHARD NELSON.

Letter from Richmond.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

We have been experiencing very severe

weather for the past few weeks, and the resolve

stated (not in the sense intended) by me as at

suffering among the colored people of this city;

renting class, as on them the burden falls most

men; and it is my belief that Republicanism

will continue unsuccessful in Virginia until

arrangements to hold a State convention here

in April, to which the best and most thought-

ful colored men in the State will be invited.

The New National Era.

The New National Era, published at Wash

ington City, is edited by Frederick Douglass,

who is making an able and attractive paper out

of it. In appearance it considerably resembles

the National Era of other years which Gama-

liel Bailey edited, in the same city, in the days

when pro-slavery dominion was almost absolute

the stage of the great conflict between slavery

and the feeble few who were ostracised for their

devotion to freedom. We can not avoid con-

without molestation a paper more severe in its

RICHMOND, VA., February 11, 1871.

This is an important matter, especially to the members of Congress and Senators who to notice him, bave governed these matters in this State. Besides the above statement, it is also claimed that nearly, if not all, the clerks and assistants in the revenue and custom offices in this State are Conservatives or Democrats, and that they wield no political influence to the Republican party in elections, and that it is due to those who wield the influence to have some of the spoils of office.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Republican party in this State must have a new leader. In the House of Representatives of the General Assembly the Republicans have chosen for their leader the Hon. Tazewell Lee Hargrove, a native white man, a lawyer by profession, and a man of extraordinary executive ability. This, coupled with his military training and bravery, points him out as the coming man. None doubt his honesty of purpose in cutting loose from the sinking ship of Democracy. Even if one of the violent rebel newspapers thought so, it would be unsafe to expose it, unless in the most delicate manner. It is said he will not take a personal insult, and that he will allow no one to traduce him or ostracise his family because of his position in the Republican party. This young man is to be the next Governor of this State, and the party will have a leader well worthy of the cause.

Letter from Galveston, Texas. GALVESTON, TEXAS, February 9, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Bra : I have been shown a letter written by Mr. M. M. Holland, of Washington City, to Hon. G. T. Ruby, State senator, in which the writer says "Judge Nelson, of Galveston, is the subject of much criticism as to manners and knowl edge. * * In the speech he made he shamefully abused the colored people of Texas; said the Government had done enough for the black man; that colored men had nothing to complain of; that the colored people of Texas would draw all their wages in whiskey, and

many other things hurting to a native of that

Now, with regard to my being the subject of criticism, I presume this may be true. I would not suppose that one of my race—the colored in the White House and in Congress. Well do of the State of Texas in a national convention assembled at the Capital for the purpose of discussing national questions vital to not only the colored race, but to all the laboring classes of escaped destruction by an infuriated pro-slavery the country, and take an active part as I did, mob with the present, when one who was born and be placed upon several important committees, and report and discuss measures both in the committee-room and in the convention, and tone, in the same city, with the sympathy of the whole nation attending him.—Religious my own race should be the only person found Telescope. to misconstrue what I did, and misrepresent what I said, and descend so low as to endeavor to injure me by assailing my "manners" and what little "knowledge" I have labored to attain in the limited sphere heretofore allotted to "friends," and the World said "Amen." Its policibal conteness cover a hideous mass of cor-

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cising.

should avoid, when on the subject of "knowl-

edge," falling into the very errors they are criti-

What extended knowledge and learning are

displayed in the last sentence Mr. Holland uses

in the above quotation-"things hurting to a

he did not know how to express in the English

none other than "cut-throats, thieves, and

feated by fraud and corruption and violence

He charges me with saying " the Government

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

"critics" that in discharging that duty they Children's Rights-Schools for All. SPEECH OF

House of Representatives, February 8, 1871.

The House having under consideration the native of that State!" I will do him the justice bill (H. R. No. 1326) to establish a system of to suppose, at least, that he means something national education-

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, said: Mr. SPEAKER: Before entering upon the ing bill to establish a system of national education, I ask the Clerk to read the first portion of the preamble, which refers to the people in regard to whom the greater portion of my

The Clerk read as follows : "Whereas the Constitution of the United States, as recently amended more completely to it was ordained, has recognized the right of days. The Chief Justice ruled that it was ad- sustained by the records of the country. I large numbers of the people heretofore excluded to take part in the Government, by whose

tions may be determined.' Mr. CLARK, of Texas, Mr. Speaker, there a picture dear to every patriotic heart, sheriff. When asked why he did not arrest Carolina, and some other Southern States be prized beyond expression by the loyal people the picture representing the "reading of the emancipation proclamation." The blazing pine knot sheds its light over an assembled group in the cabin of the slave. Old and young are there : those who prayed long years for the dawn of liberty, and at last realize "the glory of the coming of the Lord," and those who now see their bright young hopes fulfilled escaping is in the hands of the slave-power, and how is trict. (that of Mr. Connor's.) while in other as by a miracle from a fate more cerrible than death. The child no longer compelled to hide his book, brings it to the light, and visions of the school and the teacher dance through his mind and make his little heart leap for joy. Time will never efface that scene from the minds of those people; their children's children will be taught to revere it and to repeat

had done enough for the colored race ; that its lessons th; oughout all future generations. Our own independence as a nation has ever been commemorated with thanksgiving and me ask my colored friends. Has not the Genjoy, but never have we in all our enthusiasm come up to the full measure of the rejoicing with which the freedmen hail each returning anniversary of their liberation from bondage. By the devotion of the best and noblest in the land were they made free, and their conduct since emancipation proves that they appreciate every sacrifice made in their behalf. lowed up our victory over the cursed monster slavery by incorporating into the organic law It is very discouraging to think of. It is ballot by and through which we can main- of the country, there to remain forever, the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and we have thrown around the ballotbox the protecting ægis of the whole power of

this Government. We have said to all the poor, the weak, and ignorant: "Go to the polls and vote without prejudice, without intimidation." We have not said as yet : "There is the school ; go and fit vourselves for an intelligent participation in even this charge, as made against me, is utterly It is upon the records that a resolution was in spite of the indifference of those around us, offered, for which I voted, asking yet another in spite of their in sults and outrages." "Read the reports of our friends, many of whom have sacrificed their lives to redeem us from the face of all this Mr. Holland endeavors to in- intellectual darkness in which we have so long groped." I read from the last reports of the With regard to the statement that I said the superintendents stationed in Texas and Louisiana in charge of the Bureau of Education.

it is so absolutely unfounded that such an idea "Feeling Against Schools.- In certain lohas never entered into my thoughts. On the calities there is a very strong feeling against schools for the colored people, though opposition usually amounts only to a refusal to sell land for a school site, or declining to permit schools to be held in churches which have been

"In a late tour I was assured that an agent above stated, and protection given to the loyal tance to thus notice this uncalled-for slander of I was obliged to change my plans and take my State will come upon many a little village people at the ballot-box, the State would change a man who has not been in the State of Texas another route. The county seat of one of these just beyond the old towns. He will be struck front by the election of a Republican Consti- for many years, and who can know nothing of counties is not over sixty miles from Austin. with the air of thrift and industry pervading is at present of rather too tender age to have fill these offices, for they certainly have some known, I have not felt called upon to notice bureau. There have been two causes for this : earnings, relying occasionally on the contridifficulty of getting there and the feeling of bations from the Bureau of Education, which

personal insecurity.
"Better Class.—The better class of planters Trusting I will have no further occasion have learned that a school-house is the loadstone which attracts labor, and they are building school-houses on their plantations and public press and in public sentiment with

" A Southern Man .- Prejudice against teach ers has been so strong that but one Southern man of standing has had the moral courage to adopt to make Richmond to Virginia what Boston teaching a colored school as a profession. This gentleman, a Mr. Sealy, of Brenham, is a man s to Massachusetts" was never so fully appreof culture and good capacity. It is a matter of regret that there are not more instances of he present writing. The sun, veiled behind a similar kind to record, and it is to be hoped hick clouds, has appeared only at intervals, that this isolated case is but the earnest of

and the earth, chilled by his neglect, wears what is soon to follow." Captain McCreery says:

her frozen mantle with churlish humor. The "Land for School-Houses .- Another great extreme cold has developed a vast amount of trouble we have had is to obtain deeds of the many of the tobacco factories are closed, and Often those who profess to be in favor of edulabor in various forms offering but little or no cating the freedmen will not convey to trustees inducements to them, makes their case one of for any consideration the necessary ground sad privation. Particularly is this so with the upon which to erect the building. They have no objection to the Government putting up houses on their own places, but they decidedly heavily. If a tenant is delinquent and seeks object to giving title to others for that purfor extension of time, he is rigidly catechised pose. 'We do not want the negroes to get as to whom he voted for last election and for a hold has been the reply given us every whom he intends to vote next. In the study

" Burning School Houses - During the year of our political situation, I have come to the we have had three school-houses destroyed by conclusion that the best enforcement act we incendiaries; one in Bossier parish, in this can have will be one that puts land in some State; one in Lamar county, Texas; and the other in Collin county, in the same State. The

cheap way under the feet of thrifty laboring last was burned only a few days ago. " Teachers Driven Away .- In a number of places where we could have had schools we this is done. Our people are greatly moved in have been prevented from so doing by our regard to their personal rights, and have made teachers being driven away on reaching the place er shortly after opening school. One of stripped, covered with tar and cotton, and let loose, and warned to leave the place in two Education, labor, the jury-bex, and the success minutes. At the end of that time, as he was of the Republican party are the questions to be assured, a velley of musketry would be fired at

him. He at once fled. "Summary of the Year's Work .- When we came here we found but five schools in opera- dred million acres of State lands absolutely tion in the entire district, with an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty punils. Some others appeared on the various papers received; but they had been closed by instruction, why ask for national interference? reason of the hot weather. We began work at once, and our report now shows fifty seven the auspices of the man whose memory is most day and night schools, with an attendance of

3,054 scholars. almost entirely by the freedmen themselves. We have paid in teachers out of the bureau fund since last August. After that time the mon schools, if such a thing were possible amid to the support of the state and plunged it into the rebellion, it would have long since graduated instruction, were in vogue in those what we say here and do what we do here for been properly applied to the support of common schools, if such a thing were possible amid time being represent, but as those who say head. His money, pisch, K. K. There was a graduated instruction, were in vogue in those what we say here and do what we do here for been properly applied to the support of common schools, if such a thing were possible amid time being represent, but as those who say head. His money, pisch, K. K. There was a carly days before the Mayflower left the stocks.

September 7, 1600.—Item anent the Believing that the government of the people heard last night, and if this negro's story is accounted for Maridian. thirst for knowledge worthy of all praise.

war the wealthy educated their children at home by means of tutors and gevernesses, till howl against Republican rule, one wretched ready to be sent to colleges or seminaries. A lamentation over loss of power, and a yearning free-school to them savored of charity, and was for the spoils once more. Not one word on the laso the factory; all bitterness and prejudice aborage and recom-

"There is a good State system of free schools

started in Louisiana, and the same thing is be-HON. WM. T. CLARK, OF TEXAS, ing attempted in Texas; but the people gene but the greatest number was alawys number heeded the advice of John Knox. Hard times schools for the blacks. I presume this feeling is general throughout the South.

an efficient system of public right to make soldiers for its defence; has its good. military schools for that purpose. It has an prepared for citizenship.

"Scarcity of Schools of any kind .- Some carry into effect the great principles for which sparts of this country are lamentably destitute things. He must aim at an adequate compre- from this representative experiment, namely, votes the most important and vital public ques- hundred square miles. There is not in it a accurately but can see nothing else, he must necessity it is evident that the law providing for will not have white ones.

"Every black man who was summoned on was shot, hung, or driven out of the county. In | Sir, shall we never have done with this heresy Winn parish, across and tiver, a similar state of "State rights?" It was unconstitutional of society prevails. There are several other to attempt to relieve the garrison at Samter in parishes in this State, and a number of counties 1861. It was unconstitutional to coerce a State in Texas of the same description.

the improvement of the freedmen here is the rights to all under the law, have been by the want of teachers. This district is so remote, opponents of this bill declared to be "unconlawless, and violent that they justly besidate stitutional, revolutionary, and void." And to come to these parts, and there are but few now this act, having naught in view but the in the country.

"There is probably more of the old slavery spirit here than in any other part of the South. Thousands of negroes are practically in a state of bondage vet. Many of the planters will not allow school-houses on their places, or suffer in sending letters and documents to our teach ers. Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, is a place of this character. In that place there children, whose husbands and fathers have been murdered since the close of the war. We wrote in vain to our teacher there; our letters were never given him. Having been driven

Mr. Speaker, I would not have it understood that there is no better state of things in Texas to-day. There is a more healthy tone in pub ic opinion, and it is backed up by an efficient State police. The people are more and more inclined to assist in the preservation of order, and to devote themselves to the encouragement of education. I desire it to be known, however, what these people have accomplished, in the face of every obstacle, toward their men-

tal and moral improvement. Let me remark here that during all my observation in the South in the past ten years become convinced that the surest, most feasius, teach us," is the cry all over the South to- ble way to overcome the prejudice against day. "See what we have done for ourselves the colored man, and to harmonize his interests with those of the white race, is to insist upon the education of both; for generally one is as ignorant as the other where this bitterness exists, which ripens so often into outrage and murder. Exchange the whiskey-shop for the school-room, the bowie knife for the pen, the pistol and shot-gun for the slate and pencil, and you will find this policy more effective than whole armies of troops, whether State or Federal. The common school, free school, is the nursery of true Republicanism or true Democracy if you will; the great leveler, where each passes for what he is worth morally and intelectually; no more, no less.

No one who has not witnessed it can appreciate the eagerness and enthusiasm with which the freedmen have labored to build up their of the Government on such business as mine homes, and plant in the'r midst the church The militia and State police bills which have the place; each little frame dwelling or more just been passed will correct the evil. There humble but in a tidy inclosure adorned with is a large portion of the State east of the flowers and shrubs; in the center of all the Trinity river which has had no assistance since | church and school house combined, built by the abolishment of the old agency system of the their own hands and supported by their hard have now ceased altogether. Impatiently are they waiting for our excellent school system to be put into successful operation. The pres ent Legislature will make this their first and most prominent cuty. I have no doubt. No making every effort to get teachers. Though State in the Union has a more magnificent fund the Southern people are not educated up to the or a more comprehensive system, yet out of point of teaching themselves, still there is two hundred thousand persons of scholastic already perceived change in the tone of the age there are less than sixty thousand attending any school whatever, nor is there a free reference to the treatment of teachers of colored school in the State except those organized by the bureau; and those are not free as the people of the North and West understand free

Of this school fund in Texas, the Governor in his recent message, one of the ablest State papers I have read for many a day, says: "According to my estimate of the school fund, the actual cash (or equivalent) gold value of it is now upward of \$2,575,000. The items which have not already been realized and placed in the Treasury will be so within a few months, and when we recollect that the school fund was not long since given up in the minds of most people as totally lost, the above result is very gratifying. I recommend that you authorize all the above sums, as fast as realized, to be converted in United States bonds, and also that similar dispositon be authorized of proceeds of sale of school lands

"The money received from these sources constitutes what the Constitution denominates the 'public school fund' proper. The interest of this fund, and the poll-tax, and the onefourth of the ordinary States, and the proceeds of such special school tax as the Legislature may authorize, is to be appropriated by your body annually to the support of common that they suffered their 'bairnes' to be 'brocht through the purlieus of vice, shut out from with a negro friend in the outskirts of the city. schools. If those portions of the fund not now yielding interest are speedily invested in United States bonds I think that for the current year the sum of \$500,000 may be expected as disposable by appropriation for maintenance of public schools, without resorting to the impoour teachers in Henderson county, Texas, was sition of any special school tax; and I recommend an appropriation of that amount to the establishment and maintenance of public schools, such appropriation to be drawn only from funds especially disposable for school purposes.'

There are, besides these funds, over one hundevoted to school purposes.

Now, having such a large fund and the possibility of such an excellent system of public I answer: this fund was accumulated under revered in Texas to-day, and justly so-Gov. Houstor; and but for the secessionists, who practices, popularly reputed to be of modern only to the constituency which we may for the he ran, and some bullets whistled near his "Fay by Freedmen.—This has been done secured control of the State and plunged it invention, namely, official inspection and time being represent, but as those who say head. His money, pistol, and clothes were left They have paid in this way, during the year, up to the 30th of the present month, about fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, a surprising amount considering the obstacles to be encountered. A zeal has been the obstacles to be encountered. A zeal has been the obstacles to be encountered. A zeal has been the considering the upon the selection of the toun shall be put to the [school] and sa many of them as has ingreed to see that the people are properly trained for the exercise of that government.

The session sall pay. He sall try out the bairnes. They sall be brought befoir the session be the child in this land and its benefits secured to prevent its seizure by the Democracy in the pure of the toun shall be put to the [school] and sa many of them as has ingreed duty to see that the people are properly trained for the exercise of that day shall come, when the means of education shall have been provided for every child in this land and its benefits secured to carry out their nefarious design and sa many of them as has ingreed duty to see that the people are properly trained for the exercise of that day shall come, when the means of education shall have been provided for every child in this land and its benefits secured to carry out their nefarious design and sa many of them as has ingreed duty to see that the people are properly trained for the exercise of that day shall come, when the means of education shall have been provided for every child in this land and its benefits secured to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the school put to the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the pure of the toun shall be put to the pure of the school put to the pure of the pure of the school put to the pure of the school put to the pure of the pure of the school put to the pure of the pure of the pure of the school put to the pure of the pur recovered. It is in great part restored, but elders of the quarter. The session sall enter who can tell what will be its fate should the them to the scule, and try ther perfiting, and itself as the crowning glory of American pro-

North. The same spirit, to a certain extent, their ignorance they hope again to win power; and by their ignorance to retain it.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" was an old maxim of the Democratic party; rally regard it with apathy, and take little or one. Under the present administration of the come withal; and worse than that, the school no interest therein. The whites own the prop- State of Texas this bill will there be inopera- master, 'Wee Davie,' who was likewise preerty and are opposed to being taxed to support tive, for all the necessary means of education center and session clerk, did not get on well will be provided by the State; but should the with the minister. The consequence appears time ever come when the State should neglect | in the last entry, which we shall copy : When, therefore, the fostering care of the or refuse to keep up the schools, then the na-Government is withdrawn from the bureau tional Government, under the provisions of this thre elders to clear accounts with the school schools, I fear many of them will languish and bill, may step in to save its children from igno- master, and pay what is due to him by the finally die out. Nothing, in my judgment, but rance and crime. But, Mr. Speaker, my in- session against Whitsunday next, and likewise education can terest in this bill is not confined to its influence informe him that they have no design to keep ever prevent these States from relapsing into a on my State, or on any one State. It is a any schoolmaster nor precentor, both vpon condition in many respects almost as bad as measure which demands the most serious atten- account of the indisposition of the minister they were before the war. The State has a tion of every man who has at heart the public and the poverty of the place.

equal right to see that every child is properly tory of this country, and "every man aspiring schoolmaster, precentor, and session clerk, did to the character of a statesman must endeavor | dimit.' to enlarge his views to meet the new state of of schools of any kind. As an instance, Sabine bension of it, and instead of being satisfied that compulsory education cannot be depended parish, in this State, is about sixty miles long with that narrow political sagacity, which, like on as a local measure. If the enforced in and thirty broad, with an area of about eighteen the power of minute vision, sees small things struction of the rising generation is a public school of any kind, public or private, white or look to the far horizon and embrace in his it must be something more than a local enactcolored; not one. It is no wonder the people broad survey whatever the series of recent ment, which personal 'indisposition' or the are opposed to negro schools there, where they events has brought into connection with the poverty or penuriousness of the community country whose interests he studies to serve." We are told this bill is unconstitutional, the jury by the sheriff last year in that parish that it is interfering with rights of the States.

into the Union. All the acts enforcing obedipromotion of the general welfare in its largest, truest sense, is also declared to be unconstitu-

The gentleman from New Jersey in a recent speech denied the right of Congress to legislate schools and school officers,

he may, on his fine schools. We had evidence where compulsory education is regarded as velopment is characteristic of her steady ways are now twenty widows and seventy-five orphan of the success of his people in that direction in something to be dreaded? Look at the sta- in other respects. the recent elections; and, if his schools con- tistics of illiterate children, another name for away finally, he came hither and reported the benefits be enjoyed, even for a year, and no sand children leading idle or dissolute lives in precisely the same as the average percentage party will ever dare to touch it. Its hold upon the streets of San Francisco; fifty thousand of increase for the whole United States, being

" Palledium of our liberties! Bulwarks of freedom !"

They are our common schools, free schools. But, Mr. Speaker, there are those who object the compulsory clauses in this bill, as if that was a new feature in education. Even New England, with all her proud record, cannot lay claim to originality in this record, as I will show. I read from an article in the Christian

"The advocates of compulsory education are one of the peculiar developments of modern political econowy: as the efflorescence of nine teenth century civilization. The opponents of compulsion in education, on the contrary, regard it as a questionable innovation, an untried experiment of more than double expediency; that is, among a free people. Both parties agree in treating the question as essentially modern. Yet the idea is a very old one, and the practice safficiently ancient to be venerable. Three hundred years agoa hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers agreed that in every community of the colony they were about to plant a public school-house should stand by the side of the house of worship-the sturdy S otch reformer, John Knox. declared it 'of necessitie that every several kirk should have one schoolmaster appointed.' * * 'Such a one at least as was able to each grammar and the Latin tongue :' that there should be created in every notable rhethorick, together with the tongues, should be read by the masters, for whom honest sti-

nor by themselves to be sustained at letters The records of Scottish communities during and subsequent to those stormy times show that this regard for education—the education of all lasses-was not peculiar to John Knox. An interesting volume just published in Glasgow, entitled Fifiana; or, Memorials of the East of Fife, contains a number of extracts from the record of the Kirk session of Anstruther will be needed here." Wester, which throw much light on the state of popular opinion regarding public education the sixteenth century. The quaint style and irregular spelling of the time are preserved in our quotations:

" October 26, 1595, -Apent the complent given by Henrie Cunyngham, doctor in the schooll, the session think meit that all the vouth in the toun be caused to com to school, to be teached. And that sic as are puir shall be furnished upon the comone expenses; and gif ony puir refusis to com to schooll, help sic thing as they neid and requir shall be refused to them. And as for sic as are able to sustain their bairnes at schooll and do their dewtie to the teacher for them, they will be commandit to put them to school, that they may be brocht vp in the feir of God and vertue. Quhilk if they refuse to do, they sall be callit before the session and admonished of their dewtie; and efter admonishen they mend not, farther ordour shall be taken wit them at the discretion of the session. And the magistrates and counsell shall be desyred to take fra them the quarter payment for their child, and ane dewrie. or public domain, and of the two per cent. per efter ther discretion for the day's meat, as it annum received from the railroads, on account

> their bairnes to school or not.' "This is a clear case of compulsory educa tion for rich and 'puir,' with a fine for recalcitrant parents. The 'daye's meat' appears to as the one thing more than all others which will have been a forced contribution of good from place our country on the high road to pres a negro man in this city last night. The victim the well-to-do to their less fortunate neigh- perity and happiness. Millions of children bors. 'Anent the puir,' it seems that they were reasonably well cared for on the condition vp in the feir of God and vertue.' If they every influence for good, down, to the death of A band of disguised men entered and seized would not, and did not seik' after the same the felon, stretch out their to us for help. You him, and carried him away from the house to a as the next entry shows .

shall co about vnto them, whidder they put

meit that a visitation shall be; and sic help taxes? Invest your time and influence in himself to-day. If this be true-and we have shall be maid to them that ar altogether vnable, that may not travell to themselfis. And the reform! Would you properly adjust the relayoung shall get no almess but on condition that the cum to school, quhilk sa mony as does educated and skilled labor. Build the school upon a negro by disguised men that has occurred shall be helpit, and the manner of their help house and the work shop side by side. Educate | in this city within our knowledge, and we hope shall be: they shall haif thrie hours granted | the workman and you will double your capital, to them everie day throw the toun to seek their at the same time giving him a home where conmeit, ane hour in the morning fra nyn to ten, tentment reigns. At the root of all your proat midday fra twell to ane, and at nycht fra jects of reform lies this great question of edu six hours furth, and the peiple are to be de- cation. You cannot escape it. Turn which further that the negro was beaten most brutally, sired to be helpful to sie as will give themsel | way you will, it meets you face to face. Con | and almost mangled into jelly. After beating to any vertue, and as for uthers to deall lyardly quer ignorance and every other enemy of the until nearly dead, they turned him loose naked, [sparingly] with them to dryve them to seik

the whole nation attending him.—Religious
Telescope.

The New York World calls the right of the court of honor."

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The Southern States have never had a thorough system of free schools. Before the right of the court of honor."

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The Southern States have never had a thorough system of free schools. Before the right of the court of honor. The New York was the wealthy educated their children at the countries of the State again pass into the hands of the Government. We judge of the enemies of the Government. We judge of the enemies of the Government. We judge of the perfiting, and try ther perfiting, and try ther perfiting, and try ther perfiting, and try ther perfiting, and the recommendation from the thralldom of the future by the past.

I take up the last platform of the Democratic properties of the Government. We judge of the countries of the Government. We judge of the made of the countries of t prayer, the comandes, and belev, the heads of to the free fountains of learning, their voices the catechisme that are demanded on the ex-

"For close upon a century this plan seems to have worked well, and 'all the bairnes of the to have worked well, and all the builties of the toun' got more or less instruction. But a summ are computed by the square.

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"'1 May, 1700 .- The session appoints and "At the end of the month the record curtly

We are entering upon a new era in the his- states that 'this day Mr. David Ballingall,

"There is an important lesson to be learned cause to be set aside.'

To show that the subject of compulsory education is attracting the attention of the leaders of public opinion I quote still further, and this time from the Every Saturday :

"Would we have education, then, compulsory? We would have the people educated at all events, call the process what you will. Can "Want of Teachers.—One great ebstacle in ence to the laws since 1861, to secure equal private rights be sequestered to any extent, of that day, and the leading States of the presproperty be taken and lives sacrificed, for the has always been compulsory in Massachesetts. for schools in his State. Did he ever object to others having charge of children are obliged, high position sail. It may be said, with strict their colored children to go to school. Where the law permitting the bloodhounds to pursue under suitable penalties, to see that they have truth, of our grand old Commonwealth, that we have schools we experience great difficulty a fugitive from slavery across his State? Was a certain amount of schooling. Will any amidst all the vicissitudes of changing populathat law enacted to promote the general wel. Massachusetts man hesitate to compare the tion she has kept to the "even tenor of her fare? The gentleman prides himself, and well fruits of this system with the state of things | way." The steadiness of her growth and detinue to flourish, we may hope soon to see the the statistics of vagrancy, vice, and crime, last Democrat elected from that State. Once embodied in the recent report of the Complace this bill on the statute-book, and let its missioner of Education. Nearly three thou the people would be stronger than any party youth in Wisconsin growing up in ignorance; about twenty-one per cent. in each case. In the thousand of them in Philadelphia alove; and ever, Pennsylvania he ds the list of the old representative figures, to study the condition tion of Pennsylvania is about equal to that of

danger of this country is coming from, or to ware, Nebraska, O.egon, and Neveda. These get incentives for instant endeavors to avert it? States cast twenty-six votes in the United without seeing that it is one of eminently ng- same population, casts two, which causes the tional concern. It is a poor consolation to any balance in that branch of the Legislature to one State that it does its duty to its youth in | take a rather anti-Republican slant. By another respect to education, when the ignorance of table, we find that the aggregate population of surrounding States is constantly pouring in the six New England States of Massachusetts, over its borders, when its own citizens are Maine Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, regularly emigrating to communities cursed by and Rhode Island falls considerably short of neglect of their young, and when it is bound up the population of Pennsylvania, although they in the welfare and late of a common nation- cast twelve votes in the Senate to our two. ality. As a nation we cannot afford to allow In the case of the thirteen States just above this dry-rot of ignorance to continue, much less named, they also cast twenty-six senatorial he national mind of this sore disgrace, this the United States against Pennsylvania's two prolific evil, this unparalleled danger, and we senatorial electoral votes, and the six New shall be recreant if we do not use them.'

The following is from the Austin Journal, official,) one of the ablest papers in the country: "If the young men are uncared for, the Re public is put in peril, and the instruction of the hildren is the best economy for the State. It the criminal classes are the regular army of town' a 'colledge in which the arts, logic, vice, the ignorant are the reserves from whence cone the constant supply of recruits. The amount, therefore, spent in education is saved ends should be appointed;" and further. in jails, courts, and prisons! that fair provision should be made for the

The boy who has received the stimulus of or, in especial those who come from the knowledge is in the pathway of usefulness and landward, and were 'not able by their friends respectability, and will surely return to the State the cost of his instruction; while other wise he is in a fair way to become a waif, a screet Arab, and a public burden. The princinle of compulsory education has been incorpo rated into the State constitution of Texas; but the present school law is defective in the expression of this idea, and when school privileges pecome practical and universal an amendment

I close this branch of the subject by quoting again from the message of the Governor of Texas, whose views are the exponent of the sentiment of a large proportion of the rightminded, thinking men of the State :

"The law passed at your last session seems in many respects impracticable, and not likely we present three other tables, exhibiting the to carry out the spirit of the excellent provisions of the constitution. I will instance here Mississippi States, and the States of the Atthe enactment in that law for enforcing the edu- lantic sea coast respectively. An inspection cation of children. The constitution makers of these will show that the three Pacific States seemed to reason that parents or guardians have an aggregate population about equal to could not wilfully permit children under their that of the city of Philadelphia. The States care to grow up in ignorance without themelves becoming guilty of an offense against | States, have about one-sixth of the whole popue public welfare. The constitution evidently intended the infliction of a substantial punishment on such persons, but the enactment on and Gulf shores have nearly twenty-one milthat subject in the law will by most of such lions of people. The "seat o. empire" has delinquents hardly be considered a punish- therefore not yet left the Atlantic coast even.

The honest Governor knows with what class of men he has to deal, and he is not afraid to take the responsibility of enforcing the education of the rising generation.

Mr. Speaker, I regard this as the most important measure now before the country. I believe the passage of this bill is demanded by every consideration of patriotism and justice,

tions between capital and labor? Insist on meet this question like statesmen, as those who run for his life, which offer he accepted and did "Besides compulsory attendance, two other must give an account of our stewardship, not his best. Many shots were fired after him as

teachers of all the schools in the entire district the baleful influences of slavery. Nothing was schooll. Agreid with Henerie Cunyngham that by the people and for the people shall not persave one were supported by the colored people. too sacred to prevent its seizure by the Democ the pure of the toun shall be put to the [school] ish from the earth, upon us devolves the solemn

our race, is rather singular and unpleasant. On this point I will be excused for reminding or a free vaccination is in some parts of the some parts of the some parts of the common good—a people contented and united once more in heart as well as in name.

It is free-school to them savored of charity, and was polished sentences cover a hideous mass of corporate allotted to them savored of charity, and was polished sentences cover a hideous mass of corporate allotted to them savored of charity, and was polished sentences cover a hideous mass of corporate allotted to the sound on the spoils once more. Not one word on the spoils once more. Not one word on the factory; all bitterness and prejudice about the factory the factory that the factory the factory that the factory that the factory the factory that the factory that the factory that t

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The Census.

Some Interesting Figures - Where "the From the Philadelphia Ledger, February 13.1

In another part of this morning's issue of the Ledger we publish a few short tables of figures empiled from the recent census returns, that are worthy of some study. In the first the States are arranged in the order of their population, beginning with the millions of New York and Pennsylvania, and ending with the State of Nevada, which contains fewer people than one of the wards of the city of Philadelphia. The other tables arrange the States into various groups, not only interesting in themselves but suggestive of others of equal inhe seven States standing at the head of the st, and we find their rank according to population to be as follows: 1, New York: 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Ohio; 4, Illinois; 5, Missouri; 6, Indiana : 7, Massachusetts. Here we observe that four out of the seven most populous States are "new States;" that is, they were not included in the original "thirteen." We find some other significant changes. At the foundation of the Gove nment under the present Constitution, in 1789, the four States then at the head of the list in point of population were 1, Virginia; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, North Carolina; 4. Massachusetts. In making comparison between the rank of the leading States ent, we miss Virginia. She then stool first, public good and yet the Government not be at whilst now (if the State bad not been divided) iberty to expel ignorance from the minds it is she would have ranked in the seventh place. hurting, even for the sake of the salvation of or next after Indiana; Massachusetis, which the country? They have never so understood in 1790 stood fourth on the list, now holds the it in the home of the Puritans, Education seventh place; North Carolina, which stood third, now ranks fourteenth. But Pennsylwhere the towns are compel'ed to provide vania, which occupied the second place at the and parents and beginning of the Government, holds the same

But Pennsylvania has not only held her place steadily as second in the list of the great States, but what is quite poticeable in the last census. the percentage of increase in our State is almost seventy five thousand in Pennsylvania - wenty matter of absolute increase of numbers, howin New York city so little really known about | States in the last decade, her increase in poputhe matter that the estimates of the number of 'ation from 1860 to 1870 being 649,778, whilst gnorant children range from twenty to sixty that of New York is but 483,676. Referring to thousand! Do we need, after perusing such another of the tables we find that the populathe Southern States, with their beclouded the thirteen States of Connecticut, Arkansas, masses (more than two million blacks and West Virginia, Minnesota, Kanses, Vermont, poor whites,) in order to see where the future New Hampshire, Reode Island, Florida, Delaspread. We have ample powers to cleanse electoral votes in the election for President of England States cast twelve such votes against our two in the same way. All this is according to the Constitution, of course, but it is not representation according to population, and reection upon it ought to check the admission

of States with meagre populations. One of the other tables presents still unother view of this same general subject. Eight States standing at the head of the list of States contain just one-half of the whole pepulation of the United States. These are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. It requires the aggregate population of the other wenty-nine States to equal the population of these eight. In this case nineteen millions of people in twenty-nine States have fifty-eight otes in the Senate and in the Electoral Celeges, while nineteen and a quarter millions of ple in eight States have but sixteen votes in the Senate, and sixteen senatorial electoral votes in the choice of a President. We present this view of the case also to those who are eager to make "rew States" out of Utak, Colorado, New Mexico, &c.

We hear a great deal about the "empire of the Pacific States," and the "empire of the trans-Mississippi States," and the preponderance of the Western States. With the view of showing exactly how all this is in reality, population of the Pacific States, the trans-West of the Mississippi, including the Pacific lation of the United States; while the twenty States immediately situated along the Atlantic much less gone west of the Mississippi, and the development of this fact will not be agreeable to the "Capital movers," who want to take the seat of Government to the Valley of the Mississippi.

Still Another Ku-Klux Outrage.

We are excessively mortified to have to record an outrage committed upon the person of is a citizen of Sumpter county, Alabama, where starving for the food of knowledge erv out for he holds a commission as deputy sheriff. He it. Thousands of our youth groping their way was here on some business, and was staying vertue' themselfis,' they had to suffer for it, talk of revenue reform, labor reform, woman's place where they stripped him naked, and beac rights! It is the children's rights that I advo- aim on the bare skin almost to death. They "November 18 .- Anent the puir, it is thoet cate. Revenue reform! Would you reduce the spared his life, and this is the story he tells measures for the prevention of crime. Labor no reason to doubt it-there has been an act committed which, as a public journalist, we are bound to condemn. This is the first ontrage the law will ferrit out the perpetrators and punish them.

P. S .- This item was obtained and written down early this morning. Since then we learn public weal is at your feet. Then, sir, let us and told him they would give him a chance to true about it, it is accounted for .- Meridian Mercury, 4th.

> The Volo Democrat, in commenting upon the alaming fact that certain colored and mulatto children are allowed the opportunities for procuring an education, closes its article by asserting that "whites and blacks will not mix well." We cannot see by what process of reasoning our contemporary comes to this conclusion, for certainly the experience of the Democrats in the South has been directly to the contrary .-

Elevator. DIDN'T MOVE IN GOOD SOCIETY .- The late George Ticknor had a decided aversion to radi amination to the communion, qubilk travell the reaper, and the busy hum of the mill and calism and radicals. It is related that Thacke-